





# NATIONAL

## Redevelopment project puts home ownership within reach of lower income brackets

Text and photos  
by Suzanne Zu'mut-Black  
Special to the Jordan Times

*In response to the problem of overcrowded and insanitary housing conditions in five slum areas in Amman, the government initiated a five-year urban development project to meet the needs of the poorest 15-40 per cent of the Amman urban society. Following is the first of a two-part report by Suzanne Zu'mut-Black on the JD 17 million project and its likely impact on the lives of the families living in the slum areas. The second part will appear in Thursday's Jordan Times.*

AMMAN — Abu Imad, a scaffolder with a wife and seven children aged one to 15, has been a squatter in East Wahdat since 1967. East Wahdat is a shanty town of 385 households just outside the Wahdat UNRWA refugee camp. Abu Imad's house has no electricity, so he runs his television on a car battery. He has no piped water supply and relies on the water tanker to provide his needs. In his tiny yard he dug a pit for the waste from his toilet. For there is no sewage system. At night he disposes of waste domestic water onto the muddy track outside his house. However, Abu Imad considers himself luckier than most of his neighbours, for, two years ago, he could afford to replace the corrugated metal (zinc) walls of his two-room-and-kitchen home with brick and mortar. But his roof, like all those of the area, is still zinc.

weighted down against the weather by bricks and an assortment of heavy objects. "Water drips from it onto our faces when we're asleep," said his wife Wedad referring to humidity concentration, as she was making some Turkish coffee for her guest, the reporter, over a gas oven that took up almost one-third of the kitchen.

Zahieh, with her husband, who is a porter, and seven children between the ages of four and 18 live in Wadi Haddadeh, another part of Amman squatted on by 225 families. Zahieh has lived in this slum area since 1967 in a one-room-and-kitchen home made entirely of zinc and is also without all the service facilities. She, also has to buy her water from a tanker, and like so many other residents of these areas interviewed by the Jordan Times, she complained of the expense of

pumping out the sewage pit. Now, for the first time, Abu Imad and Zahieh have the prospect of owning their own land and house with full urban amenities and enjoying varied social services.

Abu Imad's and Zahieh's families are two of nearly 1,700 squatter families in five slum areas in Amman who will benefit from the government five-year Urban Development Project (1980-1984) controlled by the Urban Development Department (UDD). The five areas are East Wahdat, Jofeh, Wadi Rimam, Wadi Haddadeh and Nuzha.

The plan aims not only at improving the squatters' conditions and enabling them to own the land they live on, but also at creating three new housing areas catering for 5,000 other families (households) from Amman's lower income group. These new areas in Quweismeh, Marka and Ruseifeh. In all, around 50,000 people will benefit from the scheme as a whole.

### JD 17m project

Funding for this JD 17 million project is obtained through a loan agreement with the World Bank, which is lending JD 6.2 million, and arrangements with the Housing Bank for JD 7.3 million, and the government, which is participating with JD 3.5 million.

The project is a result of studies commissioned by the government in 1979 following a pilot study in 1978 in response to the problem of overcrowded and insanitary housing conditions in the Amman Urban region.

The project is designed to meet the needs of the poorest 15-40 per cent of the Amman urban society. 70 per cent of this group has an

approximate monthly income of JD 60-100, while 15 per cent earn less than JD 60 and the other 15 per cent more than JD 100.

In order to redevelop the slum areas, the UDD carried out two studies in 1980 and 1981. One was a social survey which inquired into family structure, income and ownership of land and dwelling, while the other was a physical survey of squatter construction methods and sanitary systems used. The surveys, discovered 11,200 squatters living in these areas.

In addition, a health study was carried out to ascertain the health situation of children under three years of age. Mrs. Samar Saleh-Abu Ghazaleh, a UDD employee who was involved in this survey, told the Jordan Times that the survey investigated such items as contraception, blood relationship to husband, number of wives, number of children, living and dead, and breast feeding. The survey is to be re-run in five years to assess changes in the health situation as a result of improved conditions. So children's health will be used as an indicator to measure the success of the project.

"The aim of the project is the development of slum areas that have been occupied by squatters and which, as a result, have no efficient government services," UDD Director Hisham Zagha told the Jordan Times. "The attempt is to develop the communities through home and land ownership, because basically if you make people land owners they will look after the property better," he pointed out.

The UDD is responsible for acquiring and disposing of the land, designing, tendering and supervising building contracts, selecting beneficiaries, allocating plots and coordinating with other public and private agencies involved. It is also responsible for liaison with the public, securing funds, accountability and certifying cost recovery payment.

"The UDD buys the land, reorganises it by providing it with water, sewers, power, roads and footpaths and sells it to the squatters over a period of 20 years," Dr. Zagha explained. "Loans will be made available through the Housing Bank with payments not exceeding 25 per cent of the household income. Financial assistance will also be offered for building materials."

While the infrastructure off the site is paid for by the government, the on-site services are partially paid for by the new land owners.

The average plot size is planned to be 100 square metres. It is hoped that less than 10 per cent of the present structures will have to be demolished to make way for a road and pathway system. "Our policy is to try to destroy as little as possible," one UDD engineer said.

### Social services

Social services that will also be offered in the upgraded areas, when space allow, include shops and workshops to be bought or rented and women's vocational training and community centres. One large training centre for all the men included in the project will be built at the Quweismeh site. The programme being planned with the Vocational



Seen in the picture are four brothers (in front of their East Wahdat home) who will be among the 50,000 people expected to benefit from the urban development scheme

Training Corporation for the women's vocational training centres of the project was presented in a survey to potential women beneficiaries living in the upgraded areas to get their response. Mrs. Rebecca Salti, who is in charge of the UDD Community Development Division, told the Jordan Times that particular interest was expressed by the women in learning basic building methods such as tiling, plastering and carpentry. "You can

see why. Their houses need them," Mrs. Salti commented.

"Some women participate in these jobs in their homes," she said, and gave a few examples of women in East Wahdat and Jofeh where one plastered her living room, another did the tiling on her veranda yet another built steps to her house.

Other aspects of the programme are courses in typing and machine-knitting and a system by which women will be able to learn

sewing and then continue producing goods to be marketed by the centres.

The aim of the small neighbourhood scale centres is to give women skills by which they could augment their family income by work inside or outside the house and also to help them save money.

The centres will all be within walking distance and will therefore save the women the use of transportation and minimise the

time they will have to be away from their families. In addition, the provision of nurseries is envisioned in the community centre for the women who attend the training centres.

The community centres will also offer courses in literacy as well as in childcare and nutrition. The content of the latter will include aspects that have been found necessary by the health survey carried out in the redevelopment areas.



Above: An Urban Development Project employee talks with a housewife in Wadi Haddadeh. Below: A general view of East Wahdat housing area



A view from the inside of an East Wahdat home



سكناء من السكان



## King receives cables on Arab Renaissance Day

AMMAN (Petra) — The Royal Court has received many cables of congratulations from high-ranking officials and official bodies on the Arab Renaissance Day. The cables express good wishes to His Majesty King Hussein and hope achieving the immortal mission whose banner and principles are raised by the late Sharif Hussein bin Ali.

The prime minister, speakers of the Upper House of Parliament and the National Consultative Council (NCC), the commander-in-chief of the Armed Forces, the chief qadi, the Amman mayor, the directors of public security, civil defence and general intelligence, and representatives of official and popular bodies were among those who sent the cables.

## Public health campaign starts in northern Jordan Valley

NORTHERN JORDAN VALLEY (Petra) — The northern Jordan Valley district has formed committees stemming from Public Safety Committees in northern Shuna, Adasiyah, Al-Shar'i, Qas, Krameh, and Sheikh Hussein to make daily inspection tours of the health conditions in these areas and to

ensure that the necessary health conditions are available.

On the other hand, the municipalities of Northern Shuna, Masbari and Krameh in the northern Jordan Valley will carry out general spraying campaigns starting this week to protect public health.

## Health Insurance Draft Law to be discussed in meeting

AMMAN (J.T.) — Prime Minister Mudar Badran will preside over the meetings of the Higher Health Council, which will be held on Thursday morning at the Royal Medical Corps Directorate. The council will discuss the draft law of the Health Insurance Corporation and will recommend the addition of several new clinical professions in light of the amendment of Article 52 of the Public Health Law No. 21 of 1971.

The Higher Health Council is presided over by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, and has as members Health Minister Zuhair Malhas, Education Minister Sa'id Tal, the dean of the school of medicine at the University of Jordan, the Health Ministry under secretary, the president of the National Planning Council (NPC), the president of the Doctors Association, the president of the Pharmacists Association, the director-general of the Social Security Corporation, and the director of the Environment Department at the Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment.

On the other hand, Health Minister Zuhair Malhas will preside over a meeting of the directors of the Health Departments in the country on Sunday. The meeting will be devoted to discussing the health conditions and making the necessary arrangements to prevent the spread of the cholera epidemic in the country.

## Plans in progress to raise tourist activity in Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — The Tourism Promoting Department at the Ministry of Tourism and Antiquities has prepared a plan to promote tourist publicity for Jordan in this year with the aim of creating the number of incoming tourists and to prolong their stay in the country.

The plan includes the implementation of marketing programmes in the American, European, Australian, and Arab Gulf markets.

In implementation of this plan, no promotion will be produced,

the first general, and the second marketing-oriented publicising for tourist and historic sites in the country. It will also include the production of musical records and cassettes for distribution with the aim of acquainting tourists with the various aspects of Jordanian heritage.

The Tourism and Antiquities Ministry will participate in the plan by organising several Arab and foreign tourist exhibitions in addition to conducting a study on the hotel capacity and the costs of holidays in Jordan.

## New village councils in Mafraq

MAFRAQ (Petra) — The Mafraq district governor's office has decided to form new village councils in the villages of Deir Al Kahf, Rifa'iyyat, Rahbat Rakkad, Ashrafyiat Qassim, Abu Al Farf and Al Munsabeh.

## NATIONAL NEWS BRIEFS

### JVA tomato paste factory

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordan Valley Authority (JVA) has opened its first plant of tomato paste in Al 'Ardah area, and the JVA has begun purchasing tomatoes from farmers in the Jordan Valley areas. JVA sources have said that among the aims of establishing this plant is to benefit from the surplus tomatoes and to maintain their average seasonal prices and help the Jordanian farmer avoid loss.

### Cypriot trade director to visit Jordan

AMMAN (J.T.) — The director-general of the Cyprus industry ministry will arrive in Amman on June 24 for a visit to Jordan during which he will meet with Jordanian officials to discuss ways of boosting trade between the two countries. During his visit, the Cypriot guest will open in Amman a week-long exhibition of Cypriot products and industries.

### \$25m to Jordan from IMF

AMMAN (J.T.) — The Jordanian government has received a cable from the International Monetary Fund (IMF) saying that the IMF board of directors has decided to grant a \$25 million loan as a contribution to the implementation of the Aqaba electricity station project.

### Diplomats visit CAEU exhibition

AMMAN (Petra) — Several members of the foreign diplomatic corps and a number of officials of regional and international organisations, banks and financial institutions visited on Tuesday the study exhibition organised by the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU). The visitors heard a detailed explanation on the contents of the exhibition which reflect the scientific and practical activities of the technical cadres employed at the CAEU general secretariat. The visitors expressed their appreciation of the unique efforts made by the secretariat in the field of study and research.

## Lawzi discusses university cooperation with UAE heir

ABU DHABI (J.T.) — United Arab Emirates (UAE) Heir Apparent and Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces Sheikh Khalifah bin Zayid met here last night with Chief of the Royal Court Ahmad Al Lawzi. They discussed ways to strengthen cooperation between the two countries, particularly

between the University of Jordan and the UAE University. They also discussed the current Arab situation in general.

## Tunisian agricultural cooperative delegation to visit Jordan

AMMAN (Petra) — A delegation of the employees of the Directorate for assisting small and middle-size farmers in Tunisia under Director of the Department of Rural Enterprises Al Munsif Al Fayyash will arrive in Amman on Wednesday.

During its three-day visit to Jordan, the delegation will be acquainted with matters related to establishing agricultural cooperatives and the nature of their work, particularly in the field of loans

and the marketing of agricultural produce.

The delegation will meet the director-general and senior officials of the Cooperative Organisation and the director of Cooperative Institute. It will also visit a number of cooperative societies to get acquainted with the nature of its activities with the aim of benefiting from the Jordanian experiment and the possibility of applying it in Tunisia.

## CAEU meetings start today

AMMAN (Petra) — The meetings of the 39th session of the Council of Arab Economic Unity (CAEU), which will be held at the level of the finance, commerce and economy ministers of the CAEU member-states, will begin at the CAEU headquarters in Amman on Wednesday.

The agenda of the two-day meetings includes discussion of the bi-annual report of the CAEU secretary-general which reviews the Arab economic conditions, the

indicators and trends of Arab economic development, and following up the implementation of the economic resolutions adopted by the 11th Arab summit held in Amman in 1980 as well as the

agreement on progress of trade exchange among the Arab states, approved by the Arab Economic and Social Council. It will also discuss a number of reports by committees stemming from the CAEU.

## Aqaba Commercial Station project financiers to meet

AMMAN (Petra) — The third meeting of financiers of the Aqaba Commercial Station project and the 400-Kilovolt line project linking Aqaba with Amman will be held in Amman on Wednesday.

The financiers of the projects decided in their second meeting held last December to hold their meeting in Amman to approve expenditures on the financial plan of the project and to conclude negotiations related to the progress of the fifth electricity project. The meeting is held at the invitation of the National Planning Council (NPC).

The NPC and the Jordan Electricity Authority (JEA) are coordinating for this meeting in which Arab and international entrepreneurs will participate.

The project includes the building of a commercial station in Aqaba with two steam-generating units based on cooling sea water. The capacity of the two units is 260 megawatts, and a 400-kilovolt high-tension line linking Amman with Aqaba will be installed. The project will also include all the necessary engineering and consultancy services at an estimated cost of JD 104 million.

## Jerash light and sound project completed

JERASH (Petra) — Experiments for operating the sound and light project in Jerash have been completed, and work will begin according to plan in June. Project Director Yousef Al 'Alami said.

Mr. 'Alami said the sound and light programmes which will be exhibited every evening tell the story of the ancient city site by site in Arabic, English, French and German.

Taken fees of JD 1 per person have been fixed for seeing these programmes, and the cost of the project is JD 400,000, he said.

Mr. 'Alami added that coordination will take place with the Jordanian Express Tourist Trans-

port Company (JETT) to enable tourists and citizens to see the programmes.

Studies are underway in Petra to implement a similar project there, particularly after the completion of the 84-room hotel there at the end of this year at a cost of JD 1.5 million.

The five-year development plan of the Tourism Ministry includes a mini sound and light project at the Aqaba government building where the late Sharif Hussein bin Ali stayed when he arrived in Jordan. The project tells the story of the Great Arab Revolt and its cost is estimated at JD 190,000.

## Mosque built in Ajloun

AJLOUN (Petra) — The Ajloun district Awqaf directorate has completed the building of the Kufrajeh mosque in the district. The mosque, which can accommodate 500 worshippers, was built at a cost of JD 15,000.

## Jordan rally

The Jordan Rally will be held on June 3 and 4. Interesting places from which to watch the competing cars are as follows:-

Start from the Amman Marriott Hotel at 09.00 a.m. on Thursday. Zai special stage at 09:30 a.m. Swaqa special stage at 3:30 p.m.

Aqaba beach south of the container port at 7:00 p.m. Finish at the Aqaba Tourist House at 7:30 p.m.

Start from the Aqaba Tourist House on Friday at 9:00 a.m. Aqaba beach south of the container port at 9:15 a.m.

Swaqa special stage at 1:15 p.m. Finish at the Amman Marriott Hotel at 6:30 p.m.

Spectators are most welcome to watch the competing cars from any of the above mentioned locations.

## Civil Defence Department to establish training institute to raise efficiency

By Salim Saket  
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — A spokesman for the Civil Defence Department said that the technical studies related to the establishment of an institute for training civil defence, first aid and emergency personnel, to raise the efficiency of the Civil Defence Department are underway. The cost of the building which will house the institute and whose construction will begin before the end of this year, is estimated at JD 1,200,000.

As part of the preparations for this, Amman District Civil Defence Director Lt. Col. Dhib Ma'ani, who recently returned from West Germany after attend-

ing a fire-fighting seminar for Arab fire fighting experts, said the seminar's programme was very intensive and included specialised scientific lectures in public safety and protection by specialised experts in these fields. He said discussions and dialogue took place during the seminar on the ideas and theories raised.

There were also field tours to see demonstrations of the advanced methods of fire-fighting in plants, commercial premises, government and private enterprises, ports, oil terminals, and oil and petrol tankers. Among these preventative measures are electronic warning systems, automatic fire-fighting systems, and precautions against the outbreak of

fire, including cleanliness, proper warehousing, using electric security equipment with periodic maintenance, good ventilation, heat-insulating barriers, smoke disposal systems, and the use of building material with specific heat resistance such as doors, windows and fire-resistant curtains, and the use of fire escapes for evacuation. Furthermore, each enterprise, plant or big company has a special fire-fighting station equipped with equipment, apparatus and personnel.

The seminar indicated the significance of direct electronic contact between important enterprises and the fire-fighting departments in the cities so that

these departments could rush to the rescue of these enterprises when needed.

The field visits included strategic plants and installations in West Germany, statistics centres, and centres of information gathering through computer. The seminar also included visits to insurance companies which are playing an effective and important role in fire-fighting processes.

Lt. Col. Ma'ani also praised the role of the West German insurance companies for forming a general federation of insurance companies to pay the cost of establishing a permanent exhibition for educating citizens in this connection.

## Saudi telecommunications minister receives decoration from Jordanian counterpart



Saudi telecommunications minister (centre) attends the dinner party held on his honour on Monday evening, surrounded by members of the Jordanian cabinet. (Petra photo)

AMMAN (Petra) — Communications Minister Mohammad Adoub Al Zaben bestowed on Dr. Alawi Darwish Kayyal, his Saudi counterpart Jordan Kawkab Medal, first grade, granted to him by His Majesty King Hussein at a dinner party on Monday evening in honour of visiting Saudi Telecommunications Minister. The dinner was attended by several ministers, members of the National Consultative Council (NCC), the members of the delegation accompanying Mr. Kayyal, and the Saudi charge d'affaires in Amman. Dr. Kayyal and Dr. Zaben visited on Tuesday a number of projects

at the Jordan Valley, and saw the projects which have already been implemented and the projects still under implementation in order to expand the area of arable lands, assist farmers, and boost irrigation projects and projects for opening roads.

The Saudi guest said the aim of his visit to Jordan and meetings with his Jordanian counterpart is to consolidate telecommunications cooperation between the two countries and to adopt the necessary measures to expand the telephone circuits between Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

## WHAT'S GOING ON

### Exhibitions

- Paintings by the students of the College of the Sisters of Nazareth at the French Cultural Centre.
- Paintings by Fu'ad Al Hassan, at Ammon Hotel.
- Paintings by Hind Nasser, at the Alia Art Gallery.
- Exhibition of children's books, educational material and toys at the Prince Hashem Bird Garden, Shmeisani.

### Video

- Histoire: Des Autos et des Hommes (1886-1900) at 5:00 p.m. and Les Faucheurs de Marguerites, at 6:00 p.m. at the French Cultural Centre.

## IMPORTANT NOTICE FOR SALE TO THE LUCKY PERSON

This is not an advertisement in the traditional sense of the word. The place speaks for itself. I have finally decided to sell all my property in Ma'an Governorate and to spend the rest of my life in relaxation. The property includes the restaurant known as Khouri Tourist Resthouse. It is a three-star restaurant and can seat 200 persons. The property also includes other precious things. The reason for the sale is lack of time to run the business and for rest. On this occasion, I would like to extend my best wishes to everyone in the Arab and European Worlds, particularly my cherished fellow Jordanians, Monarch, government and people.

The price is attractive, either cash or on instalments. For information please refer to the owner Mohammad Shafiq Al Khouri in person. Immediate transfer of ownership and registration.

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## SCIENCE & INDUSTRY

### Abu Nseir houses: Some clarification needed

By Dr. Awn Rifai

THE long-awaited construction of the Abu Nseir city is finally under way, after all the pertinent designs have been completed. Criticism of these designs is starting to be voiced, in particular after the Housing Corporation has circulated the preliminary information regarding the city, its amenities and the design of its houses.

The Housing Corporation has accomplished many projects in its endeavour to provide satisfactory accommodation for citizens of limited income. It has acquired a good reputation in this respect, despite unavoidable problems which are bound to occur. But, as for Abu Nseir, the corporation is asked to step forward and explain the questions which have recently been raised.

Regarding the design of the city streets, markets, and amenities, there is hardly any room for criticism since it certainly has been carefully studied by specialists, in addition to the fact that these details have not been clarified in the information booklet. As for the cost of these amenities, there is no reason why they should be borne by the would-be residents of the city, at a time when similar facilities elsewhere are financed from the budget of the official departments concerned.

The information booklet of the housing project displays different designs of the housing units for the scheme participants to choose from. Although the drawings fail to give a clear picture of the configuration of the units in relation to neighbouring ones, there exist some anomalies which can be observed within the units themselves. Some units do not have adequate windows to permit the proper ventilation and exposure to sunlight or to outside scenery, while others have no windows or doors along three sides of the building, with the glass openings facing a small closed inner courtyard. Some units have no balconies, depriving the inhabitants of their use for relaxing or for drying laundry, something that cannot be done on the roof, that is inaccessible by any means, leading to more waste of valuable space.

The locations and sizes of the kitchens and toilets may present some inconvenience. The small area of some units does not justify the construction of the rooms on two separate

floors, which will keep the inhabitants jumping up and down the stairs very frequently. Built-in walls for dividing the rooms cannot be modified later according to the taste of the occupants, and stuck everywhere in a small area, could be considered an impediment to free movement.

The facilities supplied with the housing are unsatisfactory. There is no word about the installation of central heating systems, or any other adequate and separate water and space heating fittings for every unit, in case the occupants opt to install their own in the future. There is also no word about the installation of telephones, or the construction of car garages.

The internal and external finishes are still to be seen. No clarification is being supplied

as to the availability of window shutters or metallic bars, from gardens, backyards, and the like. There is hardly any room for the children to play in, or for any outdoor relaxation. The front door of the houses seems to be fitting flush against the pavement, and the adjacency of the units restricts family privacy.

For the price quoted for such units, the would-be resident is tempted to favour the alternative and more reasonable designs adopted in many of the affluent areas of Amman.

The criticism against the Housing Corporation might not be justified; and their engineers must have settled on the designs after thorough study. Will the Housing Corporation come forward with more clarifications?

### Just Middle East settlement is not in Washington's interests

By E. Ryabtsev

E. Ryabtsev is political analyst of the Soviet news agency NOVOSTI

The Reagan administration asserts that it is supposedly interested in eliminating the crisis situation in the Middle East. Meanwhile, in reality, there exists a vast difference between the U.S.-Israeli ideas of peace in the region and those of the Arabs. This difference has appeared as a result of Israel's refusal to withdraw from the occupied Arab lands, its reluctance to do away with the policy of annexations, and its categorical objections to the establishment of an independent Palestinian state.

Pax Americana, effected within the framework of the Camp David process, had sharply aggravated the entire situation in the Middle East. Linked with this process are the setting up of U.S. military bases in the region, the signing of a separate peace treaty between Egypt and Israel, a treaty which was resolutely rejected by the Arabs. The stationing of the "multi-national force" in the Sinai after the withdrawal of Israeli occupational troops, has led to a situation where the bulk of this force is formed by the units of the U.S. Rapid Deployment Force.

In the course of implementing the Camp David policy Israel started to vigorously pursue genocide against the Palestinian Arabs, annexed East Jerusalem and the Syrian Golan Heights, and made a bandit raid on a nuclear research plant near Baghdad. Tel Aviv's aviation is continuously terrorising Israel's Arab neighbours, and is heavily bombing Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon.

Washington's invariable refusal to support the just sanctions of the United Nations vis-a-vis Israel has repeatedly confirmed with whom the U.S. is siding, and what kind of peace it would like to establish in the area. For this reason, the current talk of U.S. administration officials about a "new approach" to the Middle East settlement arouses well-grounded scepticism on many sides.

Is the U.S. really planning to make a constructive proposal for the settlement of the crisis situation?

If one is to believe U.S. official statements, the Camp David process remains for Washington the basis for the liquidation of the Middle East crisis. Meanwhile, people directly associated with this process with the continued escalation of Israeli expansionism and the reign of terrorism in the region. As before, Tel Aviv is against a just solution of the Palestinian problem, which is the core of the Middle East settlement.

"Therefore, while continuing to support Israel, Washington is deliberately torpedoing all Arab efforts to ensure a just solution of the protracted conflict."

Then, what is the essence of the "new" U.S. approach to the Middle East? As before, the main U.S. effort there is directed at establishing anti-Soviet "strategic consensus". Washington is intimidat-

ing the oil-producing countries with "Islamic revolution" and "red danger", in the hope to establish its permanent presence in the Gulf.

It is exactly the militaristic plans of the U.S. that are one of the chief obstacles in the way of settlement in the entire region. Tensions in the Middle East would have long been eliminated, if the U.S. were not trying to use them to achieve their own aims. Meanwhile, these aims boil down to turning the region into an advanced site for the Pentagon's nuclear missiles.

Therefore, Washington's hypocritical statement about its striving for peace in the Middle East are aimed to deceive both the Arabs and the public at large. So far as Washington is guided by the desire to attain global military supremacy, no serious changes in its approach to the settlement of the Middle East conflict along the lines of justice are likely to take place.

### Dealing with a corpse we cannot bury

By Tareq Masarweh

Sensing the futility of what we write, we writers feel embarrassed, the oftentimes feel that the day-to-day dealing with the Arab status-quo is like dealing with a corpse which we can neither bury nor co-exist with. It is the Arab journalist who has to deal with this corpse. Trying to depict an acceptable image in order to acquire the ability to continue and to sell his reader a few moments of deceptive happiness, the journalist finds himself face to face with the rotten and decomposing corpse.

The Iraqi-Iranian war has taken the rotten corpse of the Arab status-quo and thrown it in the face of everybody. The war has turned into an inter-Arab war. The people have degenerated further with the humiliating conflict of regimes to forget all about the pan-Arab issue.

The Iraqi-Iranian war has assumed a new dimension in the conflict raging among the Arab regimes. What is being highlighted now is not the continuation of the war but taking it inside Iraq in order "to topple Saddam's regime". It is a very strange phenomenon being witnessed by the Arab Nation. It is a phenomenon that might be repeated in an Iraqi-Turkish alliance "to topple Hafez Al Assad's regime in Damascus", a Phalangist-Israeli alliance "to topple Elias Sarkis' regime in Beirut", and a Libyan-Ethiopian alliance "to topple Jafer Numeiri's regime in Khartoum". This is a phenomenon which is likely to repeat itself as long as the objective is the "regime"

and the "individual" and not the homeland, the territories and the pan-Arab dignity.

Why should "toppling Saddam Hussein's regime" be the slogan of the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation which is allied with the Tehran regime? Why should the slogan be "toppling Sa'd Haddad's regime in Southern Lebanon" or "toppling Bashir Al Jumayil's Phalangist ghetto regime"? Why should Tehran and not Damascus shoulder the responsibility of toppling Saddam Hussein's regime?

The objective is clear now. Anwar Sadat isolated Egypt from the Arab Nation because of the Camp David agreements. After Sadat's departure, it is required to continue this isolation by continuing to impose Sadat's trend on Egypt in order to lead Egyptians to believe that the Arab Nation does not want them. What is also required after the escalation of the Iraqi-Iranian war is isolating Iraq from its nation by turning the Iraqis against their Arab issue, and leading them to believe that their Arab Nation has failed them. Who else remains in the Arab arena after the departure of Iraq and Egypt? Saudi Arabia and the Arabian Gulf states will remain to face the "coming revolution". They will find no one to defend them except the United States.

And we listen. We listen to some Arab radio stations hailing any possible losses the Iraqi army might suffer. We hear Ariel Sharon in the United States speaking about "the Israeli military support for the friendly Iranian army", with the full recognition of the U.S. administration. We listen, and hear, and reach a stage that surpasses pain, for this is the time of dealing with corpses.

### The "problem" that was not solved

IF ISRAEL believes its own propaganda, it should be considerably worried by statistics released by the Central Bank of Israel showing that the Jewish population of Israel dropped by 11,000 last year. It has always been central to Israel's propaganda theme among innocent westerners that Israel was created to provide a haven where the Jews of the world could gather in safety, free from discrimination or persecution. If one is to go by the record — particularly the recent record of Jews leaving the Soviet Union — the world's Jews are not so keen to live in Israel as the state's propaganda would have us believe. The vast majority of Soviet Jews have opted to settle in Western Europe and the United States, despite Israeli government efforts to more or less force them to live in Israel, where they can enjoy some of the money that the United States government provides for their resettlement — in many cases, indirectly or directly, in the occupied Palestinian ter-

ritories of the West Bank and Gaza. The parallel reality is that the establishment of the state of Israel has not alleviated the cruel suffering of Jews in other countries, who, according to Israeli reports, are still subjected to instances of anti-semitism, in some cases on a serious scale.

Far from solving the "Jewish problem", as it was called in the late 1800s by the founders of Israel, the Zionist state has simply given it a new focus in the alien, antagonistic status of Israel within the larger Middle East region. It was only a matter of time before the myth of all Jews wishing to come live in Israel really exposed itself for all to see. If Israel really wished to resolve the "Jewish problem" in a humane manner, it would come to terms with the Palestinian reality and live side-by-side with a Palestinian state, and thereby allow Israel to live as a normal country, like it has never been able to do to date.

## JORDAN'S ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

### Hussein's Arab revolt still echoes

Al Rai

The Arab Renaissance anniversary being celebrated by Jordan and the Arab Nation is a new call by the nation to its leaders to understand the meaning and the lessons which can be derived from such a day when the Great Arab Revolt broke out.

The facts of 60 years ago which accompanied the Arab Revolt led by Sharif Hussein Ben Ali still exist with us. These facts are still valid and unchanged. The most important of these facts is the struggle which constitutes the indispensable means for defending and protecting the Arab identity. Another fact is that Arab unity is the real fence which protects Arabs against dangers imposed by foreign powers. The validity of these facts stresses the urgent need to adhere to struggle and solidarity which enable the Arabs to defend their threatened identity, and to measure up to the challenges besieging them.

The Arabs should understand that their intrinsic strength is the only real guarantee which

can secure the implementation of all international resolutions adopted in relation to their issues. They should realise that in the absence of their intrinsic strength all promises, agreements and resolutions are mere mirage.

The echo of the first bullet that exploded the Arab Revolt is still resounding. The battle that began at that time to defend Arab existence has not come to an end yet. The battle is witnessing grave circumstances and challenges, particularly because the Zionist danger has established a spearhead in the region to escalate aggression and expansion.

Needless to say that Jordan, that carries high the banner of the Great Arab Revolt under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein, continues to call on Arabs to adhere to the pan-Arab goals of the revolt and to benefit from its meaning. Celebrating this day, the Jordanian family recalls the glorious past and renews the pledge of loyalty to the leader of the homeland, King Hussein, the carrier of the banner of the Arab Revolt.

### They defeated a big empire

Al Dustour

Jordan is celebrating the Arab Renaissance, the foundations of which were laid down by the Arab Revolt, which was led by Sharif Hussein Ben Ali. All the free Arabs in Syria, Palestine, Jordan, Iraq, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia joined this revolt to resist oppression, confront despotism, defend the dignity of the Arab Nation, and liberate its lands from foreign control. The Great Arab Revolt sought to establish Arab unity.

These principles were not mere slogans, but were put to practice and interpreted by the leader of the revolution in an armed struggle against a very mighty empire. The sacrifice and the honest determination of the leader and his men won the

battle against the strong empire, because the revolt embodied all the aspirations of the Arabs.

Hussein Ben Ali, Abdullah Ben Ali Hussein and Faisal led the people of the nation to achieve its hopes. Large numbers of martyrs fell and many Arabs were hanged by the executioner Jamal Pasha, to pay the price of freedom, unity and pan-Arab dignity. These glorious pages were followed by dark ones. The war against the enemy turned into schemes and plots amongst the Arab states, and the unity sought by Sharif Hussein Ben Ali turned into division.

Jordan has inherited the banner of the Great Arab Revolt. It is doing its best to carry out the message of that revolt, and stemming from this endeavour. His Majesty King Hussein has been working to unite the Arab Nation.

# JORDAN TIMES & DATA

## JORDAN TELEVISION

### CHANNEL 3

5:30 ..... Koran  
5:40 ..... Cartoons  
6:15 ..... Children's Programme  
6:35 ..... Children's Programme  
7:20 ..... Local Programme  
7:30 ..... Local Programme on Development

### CHANNEL 6

6:00 ..... French Programme  
7:00 ..... News in French  
7:30 ..... News in Hebrew  
8:00 ..... News in Arabic  
8:30 ..... Gaffer  
9:10 ..... The Great Depression  
10:00 ..... News in English  
10:15 ..... Dallas

## RADIO JORDAN

855 KHz, AM  
899 KHz, FM

7:00 ..... Sign on  
7:01 ..... Morning Show  
7:30 ..... News Bulletin  
7:40 ..... Morning Show  
10:00 ..... News Headlines  
10:40 ..... Morning Show  
10:50 ..... 30 Minute Theatre  
11:00 ..... Signing off  
12:00 ..... News Headlines  
12:03 ..... Pop Session  
12:00 ..... News Summary  
13:00 ..... Pop Session  
14:00 ..... News Bulletin  
14:10 ..... Instruments  
14:30 ..... Now Music  
15:00 ..... Concert Hour  
16:00 ..... News Summary  
16:30 ..... Instrumentals  
16:30 ..... Old Favourites  
17:00 ..... Discovering Music  
17:30 ..... Pop Session  
18:00 ..... News Summary  
18:00 ..... Over a Cup of Tea  
18:30 ..... Story Time  
19:00 ..... News Bulletin  
Press Review, News Reports

## News Reports

19:10 ..... Instruments  
19:30 ..... Evening Show  
20:30 ..... News Summary  
21:03 ..... Evening Show  
21:57 ..... News Headlines  
22:00 ..... Close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

GMT  
04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style  
04:45 Financial News 04:55 Reflections  
05:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 05:30 Derby Preview 05:45 The World Today 06:00 Newsdesk  
06:30 Sinfonia Concertante 07:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary 07:30 Letter from London 7:40 Book Choice  
07:45 Report on Religion 08:00 World News: Reflections 08:15 The Most  
08:30 Brain of Britain 1982 09:00 World News: British Press Review 09:15 The World Today 09:30 Financial News  
09:40 Look Ahead 09:45 Terry Wogan's Album Time 10:15 Derby Preview 10:30 June Eye 11:00 World News, News about Britain 11:15 Listening Post 11:30 Meridian 12:00 Radio Newsweek 12:15 Nature Notebook 12:25 The Farming World 12:45 Sports Round-up 13:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary  
13:30 Elgar: A Soliloquy 14:15 The Sporting Summer 14:25 The Derby  
14:45 Interlude 15:00 Radio Newsweek 15:15 Outlook 16:00 World News: Commentary 16:15 Igor Stravinsky  
16:45 The World Today 17:00 World News: Listening Post 17:25 News Ideas  
17:35 Interlude 17:40 Book Choice  
17:45 Sports Round-up 18:00 World News: News about Britain 18:15 Radio Newsweek 18:30 Top Twenty 19:00 Outlook 19:30 Stock Market Report: Look Ahead 19:45 Melodious Machines 20:00 World News: 24 Hours News Summary  
20:30 Assignment 21:00 Network UK 21:15 A World of Wind and Brass 21:30 Jazz for the Asking 22:00 World News: The World Today 22:25 Paperback Choice: Financial News 22:40 Reflections 22:45 Sports Round-up 23:00 World News: Commentary 23:15 Wide Sargasso 23:30 Top Twenty

## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

## News Reports

19:10 ..... Instruments  
19:30 ..... Evening Show  
20:30 ..... News Summary  
21:03 ..... Evening Show  
21:57 ..... News Headlines  
22:00 ..... Close down

## BBC WORLD SERVICE

639, 720, 1413 KHz

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04:00 Newsdesk 04:30 Country Style  
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## VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT

## DEPARTURES:

5:30 ..... Cairo  
5:35 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
6:35 ..... Cairo (EA)  
6:40 ..... Beirut  
7:00 ..... Agaba  
8:00 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
9:00 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
9:40 ..... Rome (Alitalia)  
9:45 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
9:45 ..... Athens, Amsterdam (KLM)  
11:00 ..... Vienna, New York  
11:30 ..... Athens, Copenhagen (SAS)  
12:00 ..... London  
12:30 ..... Cairo  
13:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
16:15 ..... Bucharest (Taroni)  
17:30 ..... Jeddah (KAC)  
18:30 ..... Baghdad  
19:15 ..... Dhahran  
19:30 ..... Kuwait (SR)  
19:30 ..... Jeddah  
19:40 ..... Bahrain, Doha  
20:00 ..... Cairo  
20:15 ..... Baghdad  
20:30 ..... Abu Dhabi, Dubai  
21:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
21:45 ..... Cairo (EA)  
23:30 ..... Cairo (EA)

## ARRIVALS:

5:30 ..... Cairo (EA)  
6:30 ..... Karachi (PIA)  
8:55 ..... Agaba  
9:00 ..... Larnaca (CY)  
9:00 ..... Cairo  
9:15 ..... Abu Dhabi  
9:40 ..... Dhahran  
9:45 ..... Kuwait  
9:50 ..... Muscat, Dubai  
10:15 ..... Beirut  
12:35 ..... Cairo (EA)  
14:50 ..... Bucharest (Taroni)  
15:30 ..... Jeddah (KAC)  
15:30 ..... Kuwait (KAC)  
16:30 ..... Bangkok  
17:00 ..... Cairo  
17:00 ..... Copenhagen, Athens  
17:15 ..... New York, Vienna  
17:30 ..... London, Istanbul  
18:00 ..... Cairo  
18:05 ..... Paris (AF)  
18:15 ..... Zurich (SR)  
18:45 ..... Casablanca, Tunis  
19:15 ..... Frankfurt (LH)  
20:30 ..... Beirut (MEA)  
20:50 ..... Cairo (EA)  
21:30 ..... Cairo  
24:00 ..... Baghdad  
06:30 ..... Baghdad

## DOCTORS:

Amman: Atif Al Dabbas ..... 68384/68236  
Hashim Sa'id Mahmoud (Wadi Al Haddad)  
Zarqa: Musa Taha Odish ..... 82049  
Yalya Al Tafi ..... 81528/81784  
Irbid: Hani Al Gharybeh ..... 2927/72676  
PHARMACIES:  
Amman: Nabrookh ..... 23672  
Barjawi ..... 56586  
Al Kilani ..... 63664  
Fayez ..... 61627  
Al Ja'fari ..... 72679

## PHARMACIES:

Amman: Nabrookh ..... 23672  
Barjawi ..... 56586  
Al Kilani ..... 63664  
Fayez ..... 61627  
Al Ja'fari ..... 72679

## PRAYER TIMES

Fajr ..... 2:49  
Sunrise ..... 4:29  
Dhuhr ..... 11:34  
Asr ..... 3:15  
Maghrib ..... 6:40  
Isha ..... 8:19

## SERVICE CLUBS

Lions Philadelphia Club. Meetings every second and fourth Wednesday at the Grand Palace Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Lions Amman Club. Meetings every first and third Wednesday at the International Hotel, 1.30 p.m.  
Rotary Club. Meetings every Tuesday at the International Hotel, 2.00 p.m.  
Philadelphia Rotary Club. Meetings every Wednesday at the Holiday Inn, 1.30 p.m.

## MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916, Sports City, Amman.

## CULTURAL CENTRES

American Centre ..... 41520  
British Council ..... 36147-8  
French Cultural Centre ..... 37899  
Goethe Institute ..... 41993  
Soviet Cultural Centre ..... 40203  
Spanish Cultural Centre ..... 24049  
Turkish Cultural Centre ..... 39777  
Haya Arts Centre ..... 56736  
Al-Sabah ..... 76748

## PRAYER TIMES

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## MUSEUMS

Military Museum: Collection of military memorabilia dating from the Arab Revolt of 1916, Sports City, Amman.

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Saudi riyal ..... 100/7101  
Omani rial ..... 997/31000  
U.S. dollar ..... 345.5/347.5  
U.K. sterling ..... 617.4/621.1  
W. German mark ..... 147.2/148.1  
Swiss franc ..... 173/174  
French franc ..... 56.5/56.8

## USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS

Ambulance (government) ..... 75111  
Civil Defence react ..... 61111  
Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) ..... 36381-2  
Municipal water service (emergency) ..... 71125-6-7-8  
Police headquarters ..... 39141  
Najdah roving patrol rescue police. (English spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency ..... 21111, 37777  
Airport information (ALIA) ..... 92305/92346  
Jordan Television ..... 73111  
Radio Jordan ..... 74111

## MARKET PRICES

Tomatoes	100	70	Apples (Double Red)	240	200
Eggplant (small)	150	120	Apples (Starline)	240	200
Potatoes (imported)	260	200	Lemons	190	150
Marrow (small)	220	180	Oranges (Shamouni)	200	150
Marrow (large)	160	140	Oranges (Valencia)	110	80
Cucumber (small)	280	240	Cauliflowers (white)	210	180
Cucumber (large)	200	150	Carrot	130	100
Hot Green Pepper	200	160	Green peas	150	120
Sweet Pepper	200	160	Apples (American)	500	450
Cabbage	80	60	Apples (Japanese)	400	350
Onions (dry)	100	80	Apples (African)	430	400
Onions (wet)	100	80	Apple leaves	380	230
Spinach	180	140	Water Melon (Mushkhab)	160	120
Beans	270	220	Apples (Turkish)	300	250
Bananas	260	200	Water Melons	160	120
Bananas (Mukammar)	2				



## teiba says OPEC may raise oil output ceiling

DHABI, (OPECNA) — OPEC's minister of petroleum resources, hinted that OPEC may soon raise its oil production ceiling of 17.5 million b/d.

But he added "we should not rush into taking decisions that could cause a new setback to the market."

He said the decision by North Sea oil producers, Britain and Norway, to raise their prices by \$2.5 per barrel was "a step forward". He hoped the two countries would take a second step and raise prices to OPEC's level.

Asked whether prices would be discussed at the next monitoring committee meeting, Dr. Oteiba said prices should be frozen at \$34 for Arabian light until some time in 1983.

ICC assails protectionist trade pacts

PARIS (R) — The International Chamber of Commerce (ICC) said Tuesday that trade agreements which protect national industries are increasing and are a threat to international economic cooperation.

In a statement sent to the seven countries attending this week's Versailles economic summit it said these sectoral and bilateral trade pacts are outside the rules of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), which govern world trade.

## French franc falls against dollar

PARIS (R) — The French franc fell against the dollar Tuesday after reported remarks by President Francois Mitterrand fuelled speculation that the currency could be devalued or "withdrawing" from the European Monetary System (EMS).

After markets reopened after a long weekend, the franc was fixed in Paris at 6.1775 to the dollar, down on Friday's closing 6.1200 but still above its record low last March of 6.30.

Dealers said pressure on the franc stemmed from a belief that France's weakening economic performance would make inevitable a devaluation within the EMS, which sets fluctuation limits for its eight member currencies.

Market rumours were strengthened over the weekend when the Paris-based International Herald Tribune quoted Mr. Mit-

terrand as saying in an interview that he did not rule out the possibility of devaluation or withdrawing from the EMS.

The president's office issued a

denial that Mr. Mitterrand had discussed the subjects in the interview with U.S. journalists last week, but the newspaper said its report was accurate.

## LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets Tuesday.

One sterling	1.7840/50	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1.2463/71	Canadian dollars
	2.3685/95	West German marks
	2.6230/50	Dutch guilders
	2.0200/20	Swiss francs
	44.67/0	Belgian francs
	6.1590/1610	French francs
	1310.00/75	Italian lire
	243.80/244.00	Japanese yen
	5.8665/80	Swedish crowns
	6.0410/25	Norwegian crowns
	8.0185/0210	Danish crowns
One ounce of gold	318.90/319.40	U.S. dollars

## Aramco's oil output tolls 3.5b barrels

DHAHRAN (OPECNA) — Aramco, the Arabian American Oil Company, produced 3.5 billion barrels of crude in 1981 while its liquefied gas production amounted to 164 million barrels, according to a company report released Monday.

The average daily crude output of Aramco now stands at 9.6 million barrels, representing 12 per cent of the total production of the Middle East oil producing countries, said the report.

## LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Shares closed firmer on balance though below opening highs after a moderate day's trading, dealers said Tuesday. At 1400 GMT the F.T. index was up 0.5 to 587.8 after a gain of 3.6 points at 1000, they noted.

Prices were marked higher initially on bullish weekend press comment coupled with the British troops' advance on the Falkland Islands, dealers added. However lack of follow-through interest saw prices drift back during the day. Leading industrials were mainly a penny or two firmer as in Bowater at 220p, they said.

U.S. and Canadian stocks were generally lower. Government bonds ended with gains of up to a point. The market easily absorbed government broker supplies of the new tranches of stock announced Friday, dealers said.

Hanson Turst, which had higher interim pretax profit, rose a penny at 159p, after 164p, but MEPC, whose profit also rose, fell 2p to 196p, dealers said. GEC was down 10p at 939p on profit taking after the recent gains.

# JORDAN MARKETPLACE

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## SPORTS

## Golden Fleece storms to victory in Epsom Derby

EPSOM, England (R) — Irish-trained favourite Golden Fleece came through with a storming run in the last quarter-mile to score a comfortable victory in the 203rd Epsom Derby Wednesday.

Irish jockey Pat Eddery had a great ride on the winner, who led a clean sweep of the first three places for American-bred colts. Golden Fleece came surging up in the straight, passing six horses within about a furlong and a half, and won by three lengths.

Starting at 3 to 1, Golden Fleece won a purse of £146,720 (\$256,760) for owner Robert Sanster.

Touching Wood, a 40 to 1 outsider, finished strongly to take second place, a length ahead of third-placed Silver Hawk, who was also running on at the finish of the one mile four furlongs race.

Persepolis, the only French-trained challenger in the field of 18, was fourth.

decisively proved the critics wrong.

He was the only unbeaten horse in the field and he made his rivals look second-class.

The winner is trained by Vincent O'Brien—a 14th English classic victory for the Irish trainer, but his first since the Minstrel won the Derby in 1977.

Victory for Jockey Eddery crowned a memorable week during which he became a father.

"It was marvellous," he said as he returned to the unsaddling enclosure to the cheers of a crowd estimated at 250,000.

## Connors edged out of French Open

PARIS (R) — Top seed Jimmy Connors of the United States was bundled out of the French Open Tennis Championships Wednesday beaten 6-2, 6-2, 6-2 in the quarterfinals by 14th seed Jose Higueras of Spain.

Connors, who has never won the French Open title alone out of the grand slam collection, looked out of touch and had no answer to the controlled play of the bearded Spaniard.

Higueras meets Guillermo Vilas of Argentina, seeded third, who beat French favourite Yannick Noah earlier Wednesday 7-6, 6-3, 6-4 to reach the semifinals.

## Discipline, harmony emphasised in Algeria's World Cup squad

ALGIERS (R) — Algeria has put the emphasis on discipline and harmony in its choice of a squad to compete in the World Cup soccer finals in Spain this month.

The side will include eight professionals following the exclusion of defenders Nouredine Korichi and Abdellah Medjidi for disciplinary reasons.

They have been replaced by Chaabane Merezekane and Mahmoud Guendouz, who have shone in several internationals, especially in the last phase of

Algeria's World Cup preparations.

Thirty players have recently been training in France, and the official 22-man squad will shortly be announced by the Algerian manager.

First choice of the three goalkeepers is undoubtedly Mahdi Cerbah, followed by 22-year-old Mourad Amara, the youngest member of the squad. Mourad Amara is from the Jet team which won the Algerian 1981/82 championship.

Prominent in defence are Mahmoud Guendouz, Chaabane Merezekane and Abdelghani Djadaoui, at 34 one of the oldest members of the squad but a powerful player for the Sochaux club in France.

The midfield is led by Jet's Ali Fergani and French club players Karim Maroc and Faouzi Mansouri.

Algeria's experienced forwards include the small but powerful Rabah Madjer, as happy on the left wing as he is on the right. He has shown himself a very difficult man to mark and, with an average of one goal a match, he is Algeria's most formidable finisher.

Abdelmadjid Bourebou sees

himself as the powerhouse of the forwards and provides the Algerian attack with some needed impetus.

Two claimants are vying for the centre-forward position following the loss of the injured Rachid Harkouk. They are Djamel Zidane and Djamel Tlemcani, and both have proved their worth in the run-up to the World Cup finals.

Home-based Algerian star Lakhdar Bellouni, who will play at inside right, hopes to regain the form which made him a local legend and gave his team a 4-1 aggregate win over Nigeria, the success that saw them through to the finals for the first time.

Another who could trouble Algeria's opponents in Spain is Ali Bencheikh—a spectacular if erratic player whose passing is superb.

One of the 'oldest players selected is 32-year-old Mustapha Dahleb, mastermind of the Parisian Saint Germain team. He was chosen in spite of recent poor form, but his presence alone could inspire his team-mates.

On the left wing will be the young Salah, Assad, small but very fast, like his fellow winger Madjer. His stubborn possession of the ball is punctuated by the occasional thundering shot at the goal.

Also among the 22, in spite of an injury which has kept him off the pitch this season, is Tedj Bensaula, Algeria's centre forward in 1979/80.

The mixture of professionals and amateurs in the team has so far worked well in international matches. It remains to be seen if the individual skills of the Algerians can be welded into a coherent team with a chance of scoring victories at World Cup final level.

Unofficial list of 22-man Algerian squad:

Goalkeepers: Mahdi Cerbah (29 years old, from R.S. Kouba club), Mourad Amara (23, J.E. Tizi-Ouzou or Jet), Yacine Dentaia (26, M.A. Hussein-Dey).

Defenders: Chaabane Merezekane (23, M.A. Hussein Dey), Mahmoud Guendouz (29, M.A. Hussein-Dey), Salah Larbes (22, Jet), Abdelghani Djadaoui (34, F.C. Sochaux), Mustapha Kouici (28, C.M. Belcourt).

## THE Daily Crossword by Stanley B. Whittam

ACROSS  
1 Lie adjacent to  
5 Taxier mailing  
10 — facto  
14 Aureole  
15 Heep  
16 Moreno or Coolidge  
17 Japanese aborigine  
18 Wirelless  
19 Roman road  
20 Flowers  
23 Pronoun  
24 Harbor: abbr.  
25 Defensively covered  
30 Flocks

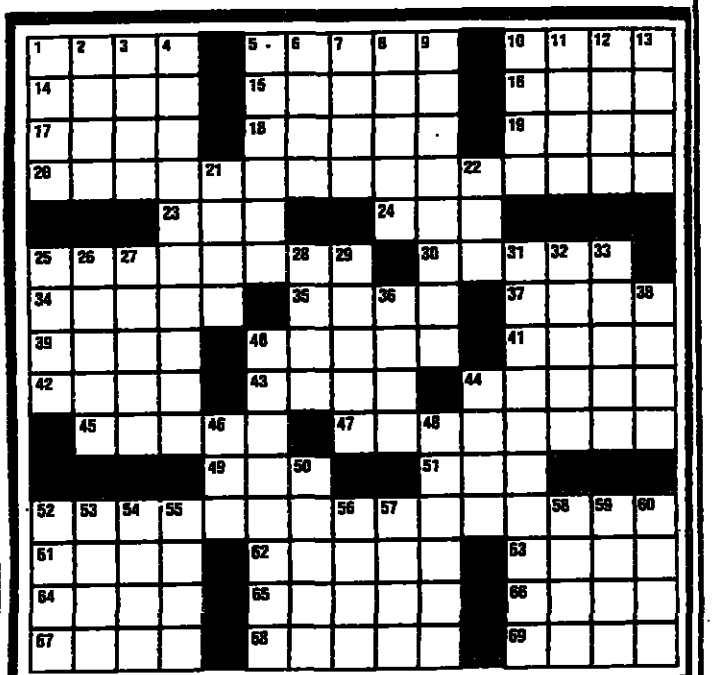
34 Willow  
35 Corrida animal  
37 Table scraps  
39 Getz or Kenton  
40 Straight-edge  
41 Embossment  
42 Come — good (and in failure)  
43 Feels bad  
44 Depart  
45 Page of music  
47 Played (a guitar)  
49 Corrida cheer

51 — minute (soon)  
52 Flower  
61 Assam silkworm  
62 Like a weak old woman  
63 Not on time  
64 Prayer ending  
65 More scarce  
66 White House office  
67 Disagreeably moist  
68 Kefauver  
69 Type of flower

13 Rowboat items  
21 Bleaching vat  
22 Indian  
25 Entertainer  
26 Prevent legally  
27 Climbing plant  
28 Toiletary case  
29 Puppets  
31 Flower  
32 Vision  
33 — off (forestall)  
36 R.L.P. word  
38 Coaster  
40 Price of train ride  
44 Moon  
46 Also  
48 Streams  
50 Lab burners  
52 Be ahead  
53 "My Friend,

Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

FIROZ TARIQ NAPIA  
ALLOU ORLIAN EXIAM  
ALICE BREADE WILLE  
PERSONAL LASSSEN  
TIBIS OTIC  
PIPPIN TREMORS  
ELECTRICIAN  
SIOBHAN WARD MAYO  
ROYAL HIST MIERLO  
EUGENIE MANTIEL  
MATTIE LAISIT  
PIRINGE DISTASTE  
LENNY NORTH TABA  
LAITS ENIDATE OLLA  
TIDOT DOMIED RAYE



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## Ferrari names Villeneuve's replacement

MARANELLO, Italy (R) — French racing driver Patrick Tambay will replace Canadian Gilles Villeneuve, killed in practice for the Belgian Formula One Grand Prix last month, as Ferrari's second driver, Ferrari announced Wednesday.

Ferrari said Tambay, 32, would drive alongside his fellow countryman Didier Pironi in the Netherlands Grand Prix on June 26 and in the remaining races of the 1982 World Championship season.

In the forthcoming U.S. (East) and Canadian Grands Prix, however, Ferrari will race only one car driven by Pironi, who will remain under contract with them next year.

Tambay, an expert in turbo-charged cars who made his Formula One debut in the 1977 British Grand Prix, has been racing for the VDS team in the CAN-AM Championships.

## SECRETARY NEEDED

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راي الازدن  
Jordan rally

The Jordan Rally will be held on June 3 and 4. Interesting places from which to watch the competing cars are as follows:-

Start from the Amman Marriott Hotel at 09:00 a.m. on Thursday. Zai special stage at 09:30 a.m. Swaqa special stage at 3:30 p.m.

Aqaba beach south of the container port at 7:00 p.m. Finish at the Aqaba Tourist House at 7:30 p.m.

Start from the Aqaba Tourist House on Friday at 9:00 a.m.

Aqaba beach south of the container port at 9:15 a.m.

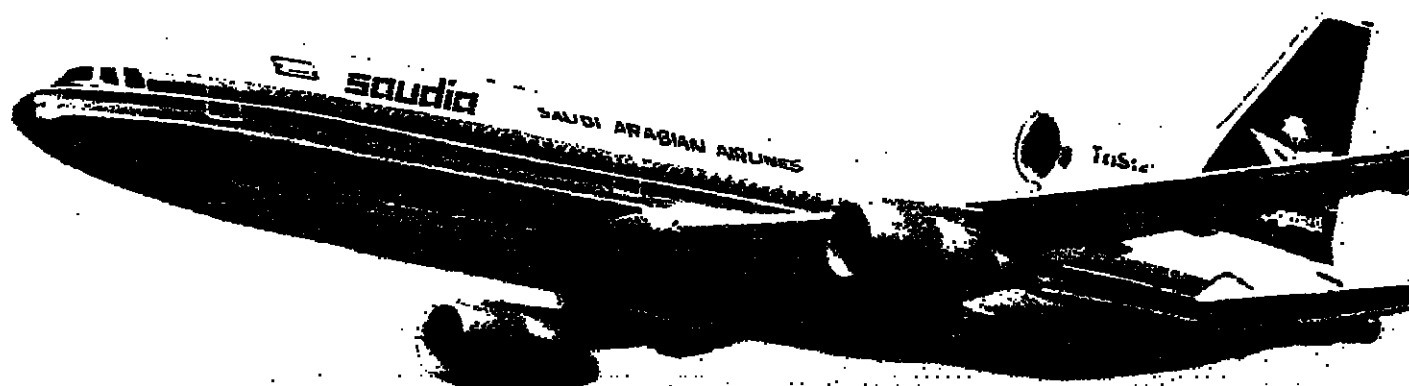
Swaqa special stage at 1:15 p.m. Finish at the Amman Marriott Hotel at 6:30 p.m.

Spectators are most welcome to watch the competing cars from any of the above mentioned locations.

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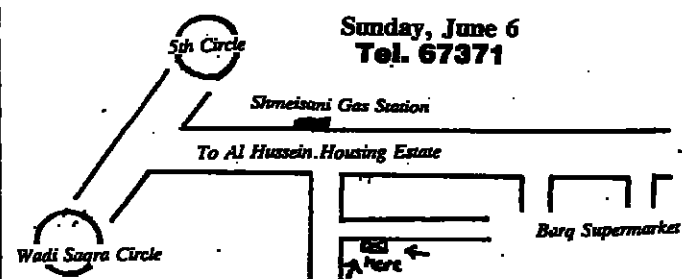
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The price is attractive, either cash or on instalments. For information please refer to the owner Mohammad Shafaq Al Khouri in person. Immediate transfer of ownership and registration.

Tel. 32683 or 32083. P.O. Box 83, Amman Governorate.

هكذا عن الكمال



# French anti-nuclear movement loses heart

PARIS — "Everybody to Golfech May 29!" The slogans are on the walls of student-filled houses, a reminder that at a time when France is already signing 40 per cent of its electricity from nuclear power—the anti-nuclear movement is still on. But, here at least, it is a movement that has lost its heart. The demonstration is to mark six-month anniversary of the big protest, when the Mitterrand administration had made it clear that the bulk of the clear programme. Forty people are hurt in the scrap at Golfech, only nuclear site in the Midi-Pyrénées region and—after the indomitable of the fiercely contested Plogoff project in Brittany—the focus of the country's frequent violent anti-nuclear campaign.

The ecologist cause can still y large numbers, but there is a wide gulf between the many folk on the spot and those y call "the hippies." Meanwhile the political establishment, which here is predominantly socialist and radical, has stopped opposing the project, and front-resistance among the farming population has crumbled. Die-hard opponents are emboldened. "I've been cuckolded," says Rene Dauty, Socialist mayor of Aurillac, a lovely diocesan town neighbouring the site. Mr. Germain Dupeyre, one of older farmers opposing the nt, shows more enthusiasm

recounting his past brushes with the police—and their embarrassment at having to arrest him—than he does about the forthcoming protest. "Once you've started fighting something, you go on with it," volunteers another, Mr. Emile Faucon. But he no longer has any illusions about achieving anything. The project, on an island formed by the Garonne river 50 miles north-west of Toulouse, was planned by the previous government to be one of the biggest in Europe, with four 1,300 Mw reactors.

Opposition crystallised in 1975, when a referendum in the area produced an 80 per cent "no." The regional council said "no" in 1978, and the elected Tarn-et-Garonne departmental council came to the same verdict the following year. But that autumn, the authorities went ahead with a "public utility inquest." Opponents, including respected local figures, responded by tearing out the pages of the documents on display. Next to the administrative buildings going up at the site, protected by a high wire fence and barbed wire entanglements, a sign tells visitors that a building permit was granted on May 5, 1981—less than a week before the end of Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's reign as president.

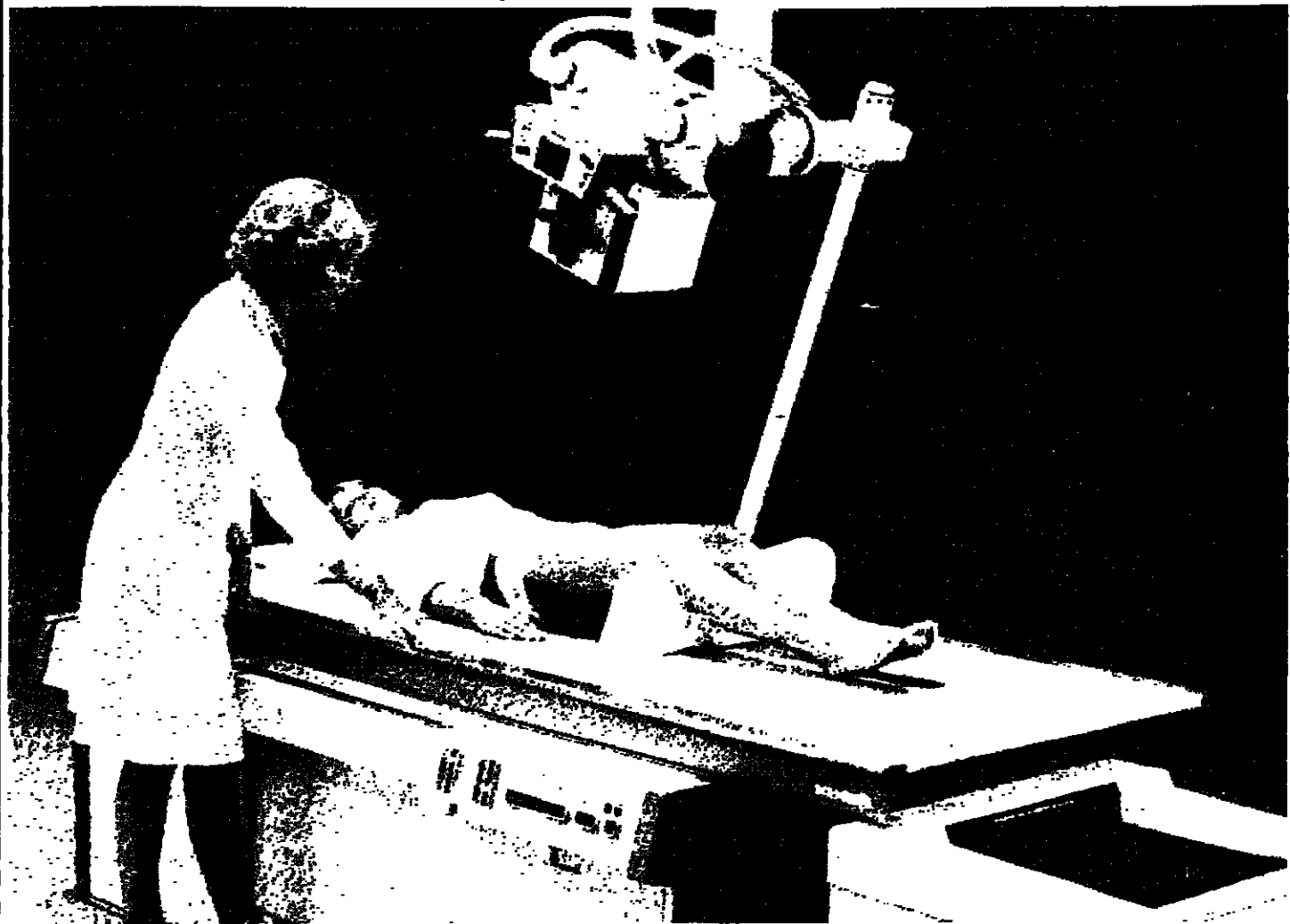
The new government suspended this and several other projects. Curiously, however, earthmoving work on regulating the river level at the site went on. In October the government, opting to keep six of the nine nuclear reactors on which work had been planned to start in 1982-83, "unfroze" Golfech, along with other sites in the north and east. Only one reactor is scheduled at Golfech for this period, instead of the original two. Overall — depending on new decisions to be made for 1984 — France's total installed capacity at the end of the decade is likely to be 10-15 per cent less than the 66,000 megawatts planned under Mr. Giscard. But, owing to the scaling-down of projected requirements, nuclear power's share of France's total energy use will be closer to the previous government's 30 per cent target than to the 21 per cent which the Socialists foresaw in their election campaign.

Opponents at Golfech concede that Electricite de France, the power generating board, played its hand expertly. At the end of the year it concluded its first ever negotiated agreement with the regional council, which had set a price on its change of mind. Local entrepreneurs are promised \$55 million worth of work, about a tenth of the total, and local labour is set to supply half the 2,000 construction jobs. The board will also pay the region 10 million francs (\$1.7 million) a year while building is going on—as an incentive for industrial development—and a further 6 million francs (\$1 million) a year for as long as the plant is in operation. Mr. Dauty, an agronomist and wine expert, is scornful about the benefits when set against the negative effects, such as the loss of alluvial farmland and the influx of immigrant workers. His vision of the plant is as a "symbol" of a centralised, and therefore, authoritarian society. He resigned as mayor in 1980 when he realised that the major-

ity, ranging from the Communists to the Right, had been won over to the project. He accuses his fellow-townsmen of "an act of collective cowardice." Only about 3 per cent remained as active opponents. "Where were the rest of the 80 per cent?" he asks. "They were playing the horses." In contrast to Plogoff, where the anti-nuclear lobby scored its one major victory, or to the wine-growing plains of Languedoc, or to the Larzac region of the neighbouring Aveyron department, where sheep-farmers last year won their long struggle against the extension of an army camp, there is little regional sentiment here. Only a few, such as Mr. Faucon, still use or know the old Gascon speech, and the comparatively modern farms of the Garonne valley have often been taken over by Italians or ex-colonial *pieds noirs* from Algeria.

If people like Mr. Faucon think little of their fellow inhabitants "looking out from behind their curtains," they think even less of regional power politics. Many of the local dignitaries who joined the anti-Golfech campaign—such as Mr. Jean-Michel Baylet, Radical M.P. and mayor of the nearby town of Valence d'Agen, and his mother Mrs. Evelyn Baylet, "patronne" of the Toulouse-based local paper *La Depeche du Midi*—have changed their tone. Nobody is really surprised that the Socialist majority eventually turned out in favour. But many feel they were taken for a ride, and that the government lied when it promised a "vast debate" on the whole nuclear issue. Mr. Dauty still belongs to the Socialist Party, but "rather against my better judgment." Mr. Faucon, who was a floating voter before becoming committed to the anti-Golfech cause and vesting his hopes in the Socialists, says: "I'll never vote again."

## Versatile X-ray unit makes no mistakes



BONN (DaD) — The new Buckymat X-ray unit from Siemens makes no mistakes. The patient's data are printed automatically on each exposure. The Buckymat is fully automatic, developing

and printing in the size that is pushbutton-set. With a TV amplifier, prints can also be flashed straight on to a monitor screen. (Photo: DaD/Pressfoto Siemens)

## Purchasing power is not everything

By Klaus Hofmeir

FRANKFURT (INP) — The 1982 round of wage negotiations in the Federal Republic of Germany has entered the decisive phase. The IG Metall—with its 2.6 million members the biggest single trade union in the western world—has obtained a wage increase of 4.2 per cent. The result, which was achieved by arbitration (a procedure whereby independent experts work out a compromise formula), is one with which both employers and trade unions can live. It is the more remarkable because the wage tariff negotiations were held against the background of a very modest expectation of growth of only 1.5 per cent and unemployment totalling two million persons, an unusually high figure for the Federal Republic of Germany.

The employers' argument that wage rises, because of the extra costs involved, will put a damper on investment which is necessary if more jobs are to be created, is accepted in principle by the trade unions. But their argument is also a weighty one. They say wages mean income and that in turn means extra purchasing power and demand for goods which supports the economy. Employers and trade unions have shown that in their search for a wage agreement that is appropriate to the current economic situation and that takes account of both the costs and the purchasing power arguments, they are prepared to strike out on new paths.

— IN-Press

### JUMBLE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

URI OC  
ZEFOR  
DRAACE  
NOLEST

by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee



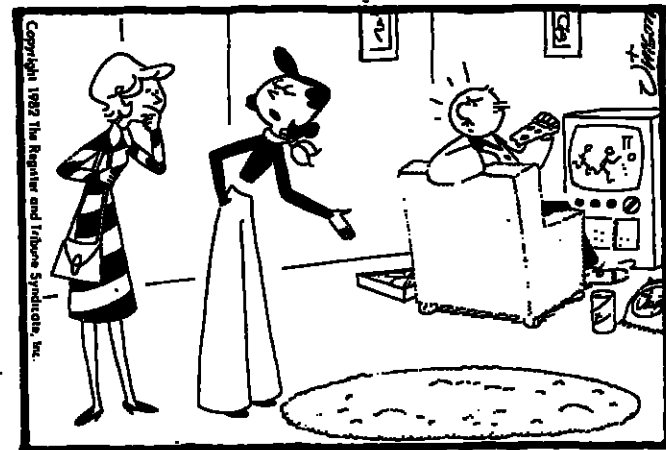
Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print answer here: A

Yesterday's Jumbles: GRIME HAVEN ARTFUL ENOUGH  
Answer: What was the new bride's favorite fish? — "HER-RING"

### THE BETTER HALF

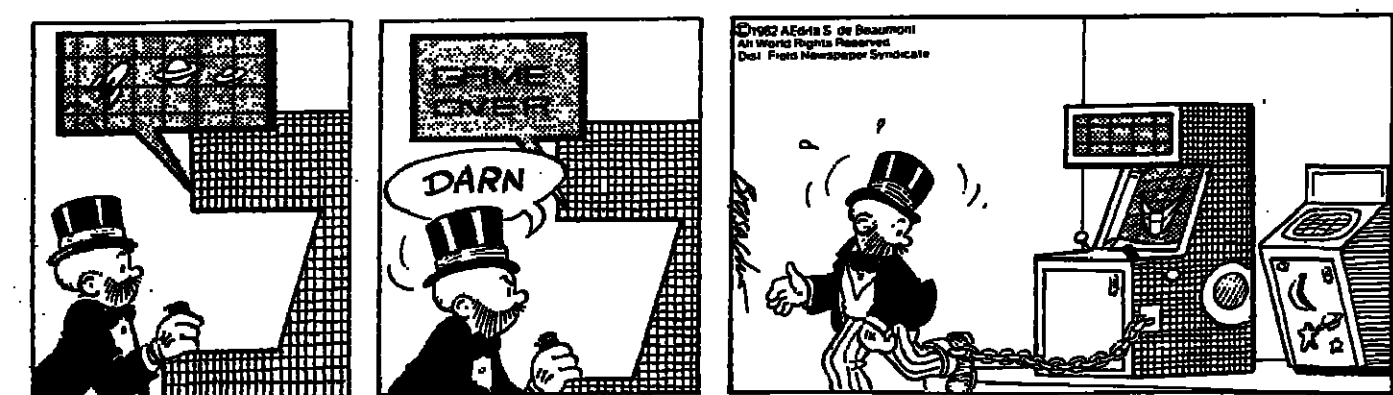
By Vinson



### Peanuts



### Mutt 'n' Jeff



### Andy Capp



### FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 2, 1982

## YOUR DAILY Horoscope

GENERAL TENDENCIES: A tendency to look on the dark side of life should be replaced now by an awareness that you are able to make progress by keeping your nose to the grindstone. Maintain self-control.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) A higher-up may think you are not handling your duties wisely, so you have to prove that this is not the case.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Finish important work at hand before looking into new outlets. Don't take advice from one who is not qualified to give it.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) Get facts and figures straight before discussing future with higher-ups. Avoid any arguments with associates. Relax tonight.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) If you are in a bad mood today and may want to annoy an associate, it is wise to tone down, or you could regret it.

LEO (July 22 to Aug. 21) Don't make any changes where your work is concerned, or you could spoil the plans of co-workers. Control your temper.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) This could be a strange day where work is concerned, so be alert at all times. Show others you can be relied upon.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Give more time at home to a situation that requires a practical solution. The evening is ideal for the social. Show that you have poise.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Use courtesy in dealing with others and avoid arguments, or you could get into trouble. Show more devotion to loved one.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Try to spend less and save more for the future, or you could regret it later. Consult business expert for advice.

CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Take the treatments that eliminate any flaws you may have and make a better impression on others. Be more cheerful.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) Take care of all those small tasks that have been accumulating and steer clear of the social for now. Be wise.

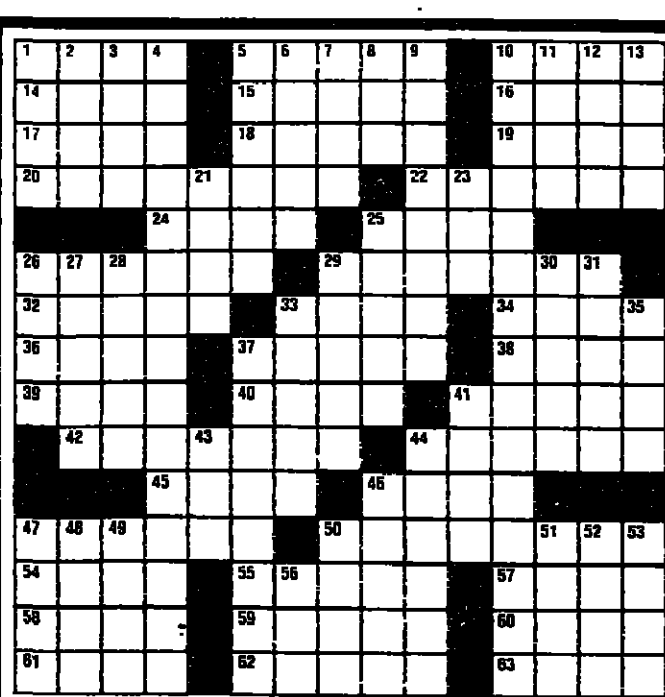
PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Try not to be too critical of associates at this time. New ideas should be accepted so you can advance more quickly in your career.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY... he or she may want to take on the problems of others but teach to do so only when the cause is right. Direct the education along investigative lines for best results. A fine sportsman or sportswoman in this chart.

"The Stars impel, they do not compel." What you make of your life is largely up to you!

### THE Daily Crossword by Bernice Gordon

ACROSS	26 Apple	45 Spouse	12 Enclosure
1 Muppet star	29 Quivering	46 Conclusive	13 So be it
5 Canvas covers, for short	32 Put into office	47 Surrey	21 Newspaper item
10 Calif. city	33 Tear's partner	50 Aversion	23 Goal
14 Vacation spot in Italy	34 Glove	54 — Lenape	25 Praying figure
15 Sathasheba's husband	35 And — bed	57 O'Hara home	26 Mexican money
16 School item	37 Counsels	58 Fornicary dwellers	27 "The Man —"
17 Experts	38 Noted clinic	59 Accuse: var.	28 Flower part
18 English dramatist	39 Racetrack abbr.	60 Norwegian king	29 Concise
19 Trickster	41 — Park, N.J.	61 Blow a horn	30 Laughing
20 Intimate	42 Hard to define	62 Like some roofs	31 Class
22 Mount —, Calif.	44 Fireplace finish	63 Comedienne	33 Relinquish
24 Wading bird		Martha	35 Implement
25 Of the ear			37 Bleached support
			41 Rigging
			43 Leave slack in
			44 Like some potatoes
			46 Measure: var.
			47 Apartment
			48 Nevada city
			49 Division
			50 "The Tin —"
			51 Room for senior
			52 Waiter's receptacle
			53 Projecting edge
			56 Yoko





# WORLD

## Chester Crocker to meet SWAPO leader in Bonn on neutral ground

BONN (R) — U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for American Affairs Chester Crocker made a surprise visit to Bonn Tuesday to meet Sam Nujoma, leader of the South West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO). West German diplomatic sources said.

SWAPO is fighting for the independence of Namibia (South West Africa), which at present is administered by South Africa in defiance of United Nations resolutions.

The U.S. is one of five Western "Contact Group" states charged by the U.N. with leading Namibia to independence through free and fair elections. The other Western countries are West Germany, France, Britain and Canada.

Mr. Nujoma discussed outstanding issues in the negotiations this morning with West German foreign minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

The SWAPO leader was meeting Mr. Crocker "on neutral ground" later the sources said. It will be the first time the two men have met.

Which way to vote

The sources said differences remained on the electoral system for the vote which is to lead

## U.S. military property in W. Germany bombed

FRANKFURT, West Germany (R) — Four bombs exploded early Tuesday at U.S. military installations in West Germany, only eight days before the arrival of President Reagan for the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) meeting in Bonn.

A spokesman for the U.S. Fifth Army Corps said the bombs went off at about 1.30 a.m. (2330 GMT) at the headquarters building of the Fifth Corps in Frankfurt, and at officers' clubs in Gelnhausen, Hanau and Bamberg.

No injuries were reported, and damage to the buildings was described as moderate.

The spokesman said that no one had claimed responsibility for the bombings and that each explosion took place in areas where the public had relatively free access.

## India, Pakistan to resume non-aggression pact talks

ISLAMABAD (R) — India and Pakistan agreed Tuesday to resume talks on a non-aggression pact, the foreign ministry said. No date was announced.

The decision followed a meeting between Pakistani officials and an Indian envoy who arrived Monday with a letter from Prime Minister Indira Gandhi for President Mohammad Zia-ul-Haq.

Talks were halted by India three months ago because Pakistan raised their Kashmir dispute at the

## Peking detains U.S. citizen

PEKING (R) — The United States has protested to China about the seizure of an American teacher who has been detained in connection with alleged theft of state secrets, a U.S. embassy spokesman said Tuesday.

Friends identified the detained woman as Lisa Wisner, a graduate student in economics from Denver University, Colorado, who has been teaching English in Peking since late summer 1980.

They said Miss Wisner, who had recently applied to marry a Chinese citizen, was arrested early last Friday.

Informal sources said the embassy was not notified that Miss Wisner had been detained until Saturday.

Mr. Crocker said Miss Wisner had not been formally arrested or charged.

The U.S. embassy spokesman, referring to the alleged theft of state secrets, said: "We are aware this has a broader interpretation in Chinese society than there would be in the United States."

## Social reforms top agenda of Colombian poll-winner

BOGOTA (R) — Colombia's new president-elect, Conservative Belisario Betancur, has promised an amnesty for left-wing guerrillas and the end of a state of siege, in force in the country almost continuously for more than 30 years.

Mr. Betancur, whose main rival in Sunday's presidential poll has conceded defeat, said he would also try to consolidate any peace settlement with measures to relieve widespread poverty and social injustice among the country's 27 million people.

He has also promised to re-evaluate Colombia's economy.

Just over half of Colombia's 13.7 million electorate, a huge turnout by local standards, voted in the poll, which took place peacefully despite guerrilla threats of violence.

Mr. Betancur, who had a 12-per-cent lead over the official Liberal candidate with 82 per cent of the vote counted, begins a four-year term of office on Aug. 7.

Outgoing President Julio Cesar Turbay Ayala Monday night formally congratulated him on his victory. Liberal Alfonso Lopez Michelsen conceded defeat earlier in the day.

Mr. Betancur, 59, who stood

## Lech Walesa reported held in luxury villa

WARSAW (R) — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa is being held in an army-guarded hunting lodge a short walk from the Soviet border in one of the most isolated corners of southeast Poland, travellers from the area said Tuesday.

They said Mr. Walesa, kept in isolation in a government villa at Otwock near Warsaw until early last month, was now interned at Arlamow, a luxury hunting complex near a fishing river and surrounded by game-filled forest.

The lodge was used by former Communist leader Edward Giersek to entertain top-level visitors, including presidents Tito of Yugoslavia and Valery Giscard d'Estaing of France.

Mr. Walesa's wife Danuta is due to visit her husband on Thursday. When she passed through Warsaw Monday on her way from her home in Gdansk she said she did not know exactly where he was being held.

## Solidarity memorial removed

WARSAW (R) — Polish authorities have removed a marble stone laid by Solidarity supporters in a central Warsaw square to commemorate nine people killed in a clash between miners and security forces last December.

## Suzuki tells Zhao good Sino-U.S. relations vital

TOKYO (R) — Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki told Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang Tuesday that Japan was deeply concerned about difficulties in relations between Peking and Washington, a government spokesman said.

He said Mr. Suzuki told Mr. Zhao, on the second day of six-day official visit, that it was important for Japan for China and the United States to have good relations.

"Mr. Suzuki said Japan is greatly concerned over developments in relations between the U.S. and China," the spokesman told reporters.

U.S. Vice-President George Bush went to Peking last month to try to soothe Chinese anger over Reagan administration plans to sell \$60 million worth of military equipment to Taiwan.

The spokesman said the two ministers agreed that Japan and China, which signed a peace and friendship treaty four years ago, would continue to expand bilateral relations despite Sino-American problems.

The spokesman said Mr. Zhao urged that this week's two-day Western economic summit in Versailles stress the importance of solving problems between developed and developing countries. He said the Soviet Union would be able to interfere with developing countries unless they were permitted to develop stably.

The spokesman said Mr. Suzuki assured Mr. Zhao that Japan, the greatest economic power in Asia, would spare no effort to cooperate in China's modernisation efforts.

Mr. Zhao said that China wanted Japanese cooperation in industry, agriculture, transport, modernisation of existing plants and exchange of scientific technology.

## Argentinian POWs kept in sheep pens pending transfer to prison ships

LONDON (R) — Argentine soldiers captured in the Falklands are sleeping in sheep pens because British forces have nowhere else to put them before they are transferred to prison ships, a correspondent with the British troops has said.

Brian Hanrahan of the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) said the number of prisoners taken — 1,400 men according to official figures — had all but overwhelmed the British.

Most of the Argentinians surrendered at Goose Green on East Falkland, about 30 kilometres south of the British beachhead at Port San Carlos.

Mr. Hanrahan said they were being flown back to San Carlos Bay when helicopters were available and taken aboard one of the landing ships for processing.

He described them as "short, apprehensive men under the guard of sentries with sub-machine guns."

"They seemed well enough clad, although some had holes in

## MIDDLE EAST NEWS BRIEFS

### Israeli population drops by 11,000

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (R) — Israel's Jewish population dropped by 11,000 in 1981 for the first time since the state was established, according to Bank of Israel statistics published here Monday.

It said 26,000 people emigrated from Israel, compared to an influx of 14,000 new immigrants. Bank of Israel economists attributed the population fall to a shortage of jobs for immigrants and a drop in the birth rate. Since Israel's foundation in 1948, there have always been more immigrants than emigrants. Immigration of Jews from the Soviet Union dwindled to a few thousand last year. Most of those permitted to leave the Soviet Union preferred to go to the United States.

### Algerian envoy meets King Khaled

BAHRAIN (R) — An Algerian presidential envoy, Lakhdar Brahimi, arrived in Riyadh Tuesday and conferred with King Khaled of Saudi Arabia, the official Saudi Press Agency said. It did not disclose details of the mission or the talks, but Gulf newspapers said Mr. Brahimi had been asked by Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to discuss with Gulf leaders how the Iran-Iraq war could be ended. The Saudi foreign minister, Prince Saud Al Faisal, visited Algeria and Syria last month in an attempt to lay the groundwork for a joint Arab position on the conflict, now in its 21st month.

### Tindemans ends Mideast tour

TEL AVIV (R) — The president of the European Economic Community's Council of Ministers, Belgian Foreign Minister Leo Tindemans, left Israel for home Tuesday after concluding a Middle East fact-finding tour. Mr. Tindemans met Israeli leaders for discussions on issues ranging from the Palestinian problem to bilateral relations and said he thought a Middle East settlement was "difficult to achieve but not impossible."

### Iraqi student sentenced to jail in Yugoslavia

BELGRADE (R) — An Iraqi student has been sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for bomb attacks on the Iraqi embassy in Belgrade and the attempted assassination of the ambassador, court officials said Tuesday. Belgrade district court found Ali Mahdi, a student at Belgrade University, guilty of planting two bombs under Iraqi embassy cars last April and June. The first, under the ambassador's car, did not explode, but the second wrecked a military mission car. There were no casualties. The court also ordered Mahdi to be expelled from Yugoslavia after he has served his sentence.

### Private vehicles banned from central Athens to fight poisonous cloud

ATHENS (R) — Private cars and lorries were banned in the centre of Athens as from Tuesday in an attempt to free the Greek capital from a poisonous cloud caused by pollution. The ban will continue throughout this month, a government announcement said. The poisonous cloud, which sent hundreds of people to hospital, has become a frequent feature in the once-blue Athenian sky. Outside the centre of the capital the cars will circulate on an odd-even number basis in June, the announcement said. In July and August the circulation ban will be lifted but a 30 per cent cut in factory production will be introduced to deal with the pollution, the announcement added. Industrial pollution in Athens, where about one third of Greece's nine million population and half of its industry are concentrated, has caused serious damage to the ancient monuments on the Athens Acropolis.

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES H. GOREN

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DEAR MR. GOREN

Q.—I seem to be out of step with the rest of the bridge world. I bid when my partners expect me to pass, and pass when they want me to bid again. Can you help by explaining which situations are forcing and which are not?—P. Berry, Atlanta, Ga.

[This question has been awarded the weekly prize.]

A.—You need a book, not a bridge column, to answer your question fully. But I will try to present some guidelines.

First, you have to differentiate between two types of forcing auctions:

a) Those that are forcing to game; and b) One-round forces.

Let us consider game forces first.

1a) A demand bid of two in a suit. That is unconditionally forcing to game, except when the opponents have been doubled, or where opener simply rebids his suit after getting a negative response. Then if responder has a completely trickless hand, he may pass below game.

2a) A jump shift by opener:

NORTH SOUTH

1 ♠ 1 ♥

2 ♠

Neither partner may pass short of game.

3a) A jump shift by responder:

NORTH SOUTH

1 ♠ 1 ♥

1 NT 3 ♠

4a) An immediate cue-bid of the opponents' suit:

WEST NORTH

1 ♠ 2 ♥

Bids that are a one-round force:

1b) A change of suit by responder:

NORTH SOUTH

1 ♠ 1 ♥

2 ♠ 2 ♥

Exception: where opener's rebid is one no trump and responder's second suit is lower-ranking than his first, it is not forcing.

2b) A reverse by opener:

NORTH SOUTH

1 ♠ 1 NT

2 ♠

The reverse is forcing, but only to three of opener's first suit.

3b) A reverse by responder, even if preceded by a 1 NT rebid by opener:

NORTH SOUTH

1 ♠ 1 ♥

1 NT 2 ♠

The next series of bids are highly invitational, but not forcing:

1c) A jump rebid of his own suit by opener after a one-over-one response:

NORTH SOUTH

1 ♥ 1 ♠

3 ♥

2c) A jump rebid of his own suit by responder, after a non-forcing rebid by opener:

NORTH SOUTH

1 ♥ 1 ♠

1 NT 3 ♠

3c) A jump rebid of two no trump by opener:

NORTH SOUTH

1 ♠ 1 ♥

2 NT

This jump can be passed by responder if he is sub-minimum for his response, or if his hand consists of nothing but a couple of queens and a couple of jacks, making it of doubtful use to opener.

## Spanish entry a big boost to NATO forces in Europe

BRUSSELS (R) — Military planners say Spain's membership of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) will boost the alliance's maritime defence capabilities and strengthen NATO's position in a key geographical zone.

They also see the recruitment of a new member for the first time in 27 years as proof of vitality in NATO's current development, and believe the move will help underpin Spain's fledgling status as one of the Western democracies.

To mark Spain's accession as NATO's 16th member last weekend, NATO officials are planning a flag-raising ceremony at alliance headquarters which will be attended by Spain's Defence Minister Alberto Oliart and Foreign Affairs Minister Jose Pedro Perez-Llorca.

Spanish Prime Minister Leopoldo Calvo Sotelo, whose 15-month-old government has sought NATO membership as a top priority, will now be able to participate fully in next week's NATO summit in Bonn.

Although Spain's exact role in NATO remains subject to detailed negotiations, Mr. Oliart has said it will lie in improving the

alliance's conventional warfare capacity, where he believes it is weakest, and not its nuclear forces.

NATO planners believe the Spanish defence forces' biggest contribution to alliance security will be its naval and air maritime capabilities.

Spain has the fifth largest navy among NATO states. It includes eight submarines, one aircraft carrier, 11 destroyers and 16 frigates, and a 12,500-strong marine corps.

The planners see Spain's 255,000-strong army as likely to play its main role in strengthening the alliance's southern flank, rather than occupying the main central front facing Warsaw Pact forces.

NATO military sources say mobile Spanish forces would be a welcome addition in case of need for rapid deployment in areas around the Mediterranean Sea. While Spanish naval units would also reinforce NATO control of the Atlantic and Canary Islands.

The sources said an important benefit to the alliance lay in the fact that the entire Iberian peninsula would now be NATO territory. Portugal being already a member.

## The economy becomes Mubarak's biggest problem

By Ahmed Shawki

Reuter

CAIRO — President Hosni Mubarak is putting his political prestige on the line as he strives to boost the Egyptian economy and ease the crushing poverty of much of the population.

Now that the whole of the Sinai peninsula has been returned, the economy is President Mubarak's most daunting task. Political experts believe he must show some results soon if he is to keep the popular backing he won after the assassination of President Anwar Sadat last October.

Economists agree the problem is getting worse. Every year some 1,200,000 babies swell the Egyptian population, now standing at about 44 million, consuming more food from shrinking agricultural resources.

Egypt's building industry produces only about 130,000 new homes a year, less than a sixth of the number needed. Food imports

cost \$2.3 billion last year, more than a quarter of Egypt's total import bill.

On top of this, revenues from Egypt's major foreign currency earners, oil, tourism, the Suez Canal and workers' remittances, began levelling off in 1981.

Oil revenue for the year totalled \$2.7 billion. Because of falling world prices Egypt had to lower its price three times in the year, a total drop of \$10 a barrel.

Tourism income at \$460 million was 25 per cent down on the previous year although government officials say there has been some improvement this year. Canal revenue at \$800 million was also down as a result of exchange rate fluctuations.

The biggest foreign currency earnings came from the \$3 billion in remittances from Egyptians working abroad.

An economic conference chaired by President Mubarak considered the problems in February. It decided the task should be tackled on several fronts by

### NEWS ANALYSIS

stimulating investment, rationalising imports, revising subsidies, adjusting exchange rates and maintaining energy prices. It also decided that a major birth control campaign should be launched.

Mr. Mubarak has stressed that the open-door policy for foreign investment, introduced by the late President Sadat, will continue. But he said recently that investment should be guided in directions most beneficial to Egypt and

reclamation showed that 700,000 acres (280,000 hectares) of agricultural land has been lost during the past 10 years, about 8.5 per cent of the total cultivated area in Egypt.

"We are losing good fertile land every year," the minister of state for housing, Hassaballah Kafrawi, said. Reclaimed land in the desert could not compensate for land along the Nile Valley used for housing, he added.

The study showed that farmers deserted the countryside and settled in urban areas seeking jobs because of the drop in acreage of cultivated land.

It said that whereas 81 per cent of Egyptians lived in rural areas in 1970, only 56 per cent did so today and the percentage was expected to drop further to 45 per cent by the year 2000.

The government has planned various land reclamation projects. The first involves some 300,000 acres (120,000 hectares) west of Nubaria canal in the western desert and most of the work will be

1250 1250